NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

METICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STE

TERMS, rath in advance.
THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy—W per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, 2 cents per copy—W per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD every Saturdayat 0 % cents per
sopy, or 35 per annum; the European Edition 34 per annum
to any part of freet Heristin, and 36 to any part of the ConMaent, both to include postner.
FOLUNTARN SORRESPONDENCE, containing important seem, solicited from any quorier of the world—Husel
will be theratily paid for. 250 OUR FOREM CORRESPONDENTS AND PACKAGES REXT US.

Volume XX..... AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street-Maria D BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Richklieu-Bona BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Richard III-THE

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-THE SERIOUS WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Ennastens. AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-HEADS AND TAIL.-MAN AND THE TIGHE. Evening-THE OLD BREWERY. WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 663 Broad

BMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway-Panonama or Europe

New York, Friday, March 23, 1855.

Obreulation of the New York Herald for the Week ending March 17. Menday, March 12..... 57,320 13..... " 14..... 59,044 .. 15..... * 17..... paper published in the world.

Notice to Advertisers.

Our patrons will please bear in mind, that in order t mable us to have our edition printed and distributed in ements should be handed in at as early an hour on the day previous as possible, and especially before ninck in the evening

The steamship Atlantic, now in her thirteenta day out from Liverpool, had not made her appear ance off Sandy Hook at one o'clock this morning The European news to arrive by this vessel is o the highest importance, and her arrival is anxious by awaite

Our last advices from Canada represent that colony as verging fast towards republicanism. The bill introduced in the Canadian Parliament by Mr Cauchon, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to sender the Legislative Council elective, the organiza tion of a party to insist upon the extension of the same principle to the Governor Generalship, the iary and the magistracy, and the profound feeling of discontent created by the Militia bill, are significant and unmistakable evidences of the growdependence. The fact of the existence and rapid extension of secret political societies throughou the two Provinces, which, it will be remember was lately disclosed through the instrumentality of one of our correspondents, is confirmed; and from these and other indications, it would seem that the movement in favor of a separation from the mother country is likely to assume such formidable strengt! istency as to insure that result at no very distant day.

We publish elsewhere an account of the British recruiting office in this city. It appears that over eighty persons have already been enrolled, and are now in Canada, awaiting to be shipped to the Crimes. The agent of the British government states that he could procure five hundred men in New York in a week, if he had means to ship them to Canada. How about the neutrality laws? Where

Lieut, J. Hartstere, well known in this city as the commander of the California mail steamer Illinois, is to command the Arctic expedition to be despatched in search of Dr. Kane and his com

The State Sepate hold an executive session to day, and the office-seekers are on the tiptoe of ex tion. Mr. Wasson, Mr. Hull of Steuben county and Mr. Parmelee of Franklin county, have been nominated Canal Appraisers, in place of Messrs Calboun, Cornwall and Boughton. Is is stated that Mr. Schoonmaker, present Canal Auditor, will be nominated to succeed Mr. St. John as Superiu-Lewis Benedict, of Albany, is to take the office va. eated by Mr. S. With regard to the Health Office there is a good deal of speculation, but we believe ne one has as yet been positively settled upon please the temperance wing of Governor Clark's

In the New York Senate yesterday the bill relative to conveyances and devises of real estate for eccle sinetical purposes was passed by a vote of twenty-six to four. Erastus C. Benedict, late President of the Board of Education in this city, was chosen Regen of the University, in place of J. L. O'Sullivan, re signed, and subsequently the Assembly concurred in the choice. In the evening the discussion of the bitory liquor bill was renewed. A motion t strike out the destructive clause was defeated In the Assembly several members expensed their indignation at the strictures of certain newspa pers particularly the Times and Tribuue on th ces at Blackwell's Island upon the occasion of the recent visit of the Ten Governors and their guests to that interesting institution. A select com mittee was ordered to report upon the facts. The

Senate has already appointed a similar committee

A conspiracy to bribe the late Governor of Pennavlvania, Mr. Bigler, to pardon Dr. Beale, the den Grand Jury of that city, in their recent presentment call the attention of the presiding Judge (Kelley) o the Court of Quarter Sessions, to a case nearly con-nected with the administration of justice and the purity of the Executive. It appears, from testimony taken before the jury, that a proposition was made to Mrs. Beale by certain parties, suggesting to her the propriety of raising the sum! of \$10,000, to e expended as "a compensation for her husband's parden." Dr. Beale, in reply to a letter from his wife, looked on the plan as one intended to bribe Governor Bigler, and discountenanced it for th reason," that if the Governor thought him inno cent it was his duty to pardon him, whereas if he conscientiously believed him guilty he could not consent to give him money for the purpose of vio-lating his conscience." The Grand Jury reprobate the scheme, and state that the parties to it were Charles C. Rhodes and Mrs. Turner, and that two clergymen declined to act on it, but did not inform the authorities of such a base attempt to disparage the purity of the executive government. The case was left in the hands of the Judge by the Grand

Jury, after a severe condemnation of such practices Owing to a disposition among dealers to await the receipt of later news due by the Atlantic, cotton was less animated, though the market closed firm without any further advance. The sales embraced about 3,000 bales. There was better inquiry for flour, and common grades were a little firmer Genesee prime white wheat sold at \$2 70, Canadian do. \$2 30, Western red \$2 10, and a very prime lot Southern white at about \$2 50. Corn was scarces and dearer. Sales of white and yellow were made at 98c., and a lot of prime Western mixed, from ssore, sold at \$1. Rye sold at \$1 32 for North river Jersey was easier. Perk and beef were seld presty treely, without change of moment in prices. Spices m ere form, with enten at 40c. for casein, and \$1 for

nutmegs. Rice was again jo. a jo. bester, with sales of about 800 a 800 casks. Coffee was firm, change in quotations.

The Board of Aldermen were in session last eve ing. The resolution authorizing a reward of five thousand dollars for the arrest of Baker, the murderer of Poole, sent down for the second time from the Councilmen, elicited some very strong and sensible remarks in opposition to the proposed re-ward, and to political rowdies generally, from Alder-man Voorbis. The resolution was again rejected. A report of the proceedings is given elsewhere.

The only business transacted in the Board o Supervisors last evening was an order to pay the bill of W. G. Elder—\$21 20—for expenses incurred in pursuit of Baker, the fugitive murderer of Poole. The Comptroller was also directed to pay \$500 for rent of an office for the Recorder.

We have received ten dollars from the Hon. Bay ard Clark towards a fund, to be raised among our citizens, to rescue the estate of the gallant Captain Ingraham, of the navy, from the grasp of the law Read Mr. Clark's letter in another of

Louisville Journal-What's to be Done !

Our Cabinet intelligence of this morning upon the Black Warrior case and the affair o the El Dorado, is very interesting, and shows that the administration is desperately inclined to push these Cuban embarrassments to a focus On the other hand, from the Louisville Journal. a paper which modestly assumes to be the oracle of the opposition forces of all the Mississippi valley, we publish an article which recomme the most ultra old fogy do-nothing policy. In casting our judgment between the Louisville philosopher and the Cabinet organ we are compelled to side with the latter, so far as it counsels a policy of action; and in this view, from every consideration of policy, expediency, and pity, we must give the administration a helping

The Louisville editor admits that there are only three ways by which a permanent settlement of our troubles with Spain may be secured, to wit:-

First. By the purchase of Cuba.

Second. By a repeal of our neutrality laws.

Third. By a forcible seizure of the island. And while it is also conceded that Spain will not sell, it is urged that the repeal of the neutrality laws and the policy of reprisals would be ruinous to our commerce, and that the forcible seizure of Cuba would be an outrageous act of robbery. The upshot of this reasoning of our Louisville cotemporary is, that we can do very well without the island of Caba, and that it will be wisest to let things take their own course, and trust to Providence.

Such is the advice of the old fogy of the Louisville Journal. It is perfectly absurd. The high sounding bravado of the Cabinet organ, saying nothing about it upon the point of good taste, is much more reasonable, rational and consistent with public opinion, in its suggestions of positive and decided action. There is no other course. Action is what we want. The simple fact is, we must settle this Cuban imbroglio for ourselves, or England and France, as soon as they can get out of the clutches of Russia, will settle it for us. We must choose between Lord Clarendon's "balance of power" and the Monroe doctrine-between an established dictatorial European protectorate over the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Straits. or the perpetual freedom of those seas.

But even if the surrender of Cuba to the per manent protection of England and France were advisable for the sake of peace-if Spain will not sell-if it were ruinous to fall back upon reprisals and robbery to seize the island-what are we to do? Our Louisville cotemporary strangely overlooks the important point that the Spanish authorities of Cuba, for years past have been guilty of the grossest outrages upo our citizens, our commerce and our flag-that these Cuban authorities are not allowed to re dress these wrongs, and that the supreme government at Madrid has persistently refused all applications, either for "indemnity for the past or security for the future!" What are we to do? What other policy is left us than the Jacksonian policy of reprisals? None, at this crisis, that we can perceive.

Our Washington correspondent informs us that the Black Warrior affair is not settled, as reported by the Cabinet organ; but that since the return of Mr. Soulé information has been received by the government that Spain is willing to negotiate upon that subject. In other words, she is willing, by diplomacy, to postpone a settlement until France and England are relieved of Russia. But in the meantime the affair of the El Dorado, and many other Cuban transactions of the last year or two, indicate very strongly that Spain is systematically working to foment a rupture with us, assured as she seems to be, of the protection of her pow erful allies. In this view of the subject, we are happy to hear that Gen. Concha is to be called upon to settle the affair of the El Dorado, and that the demand is to be backed up by a powerful American squadron.

Let this movement be followed up (in the event of a refusal on the part of Gen. Concha to render instant satisfaction) by the call of an extra session of Congress, and before December we may secure a decisive settlement with Spain of all outstanding balances, and withal the most positive security for the future. The golden opportunity is here, and we should take advantage of the tide. Let there be peace with Russia, and six months thereafter, through the machinations of anti-slavery England and the co-operation of France, we may have the Africanization of Cuba; and five or ten years hence a confederated free negro empire or republic, composed of the islands of Hayti. Cuba Porto Rico and Jamaica, lording it over the

Gulf, under a European "balance of power." With regard to the administration, action is the only policy. It may yet save itself and the democracy upon this question, and may even secure us ultimately the island of Cuba through a bold and emphatic line of action. Our Louisville cotemporary thinks that the next Congress will promptly repudiate any extreme measures for a settlement with Spain. That question remains to be tried. Let the executive call an extra session of Congress, and lay before them his explanations recommending the policy of reprisals; and he may rely upon it, that the popular enthusiasm which such a message would excite would carry Congress with it most triumphantly. When Mr. Polk recommended a declaration of war against Mexico, Congress responded by making the declaration, and by voting ten millions of money and fifty thousand men on the same day. We should be very much surprised if a recommendation for the repeal of our Spanish neutrality laws, and for

the alternative of reprisals, were not received with the same enthusiasm. Now is the time. We may now dictate to

England and France our own policy in the Gulf of Mexico—we may now lay a train for the timely acquisition of Cuba without war; but it may be that we have no time to lose There may be a peace patched up with Russia -the Baltic or Black Sea squadron may then be transferred to the Gulf of Mexico, to insult, defy, and intimidate us-we may thus, with the continued insults of Spain, be provoked into a terrible and bloody conflict. The true policy with Spain is a bold, decisive policy forthwith. It is the last hope for the adminis tration and the democratic party; the last hope for Cuba, and the only policy for peace. Let us have an extra session, and a Jacksonian message to Congress. Let us have a settlement with Spain.

MORE OYSTER HOUSE CRITICISM-GETTING HOTTER AND HOTTER.-Beginning with the epoch of Guttenburg, Cristopher Columbus and Martin Luther, the new ovster house critic of our Fourierite cotemporary came down yesterday hotter than ever upon Forrest, in a tirade against his representation of Othello Omitting the introductory column of rattling rigmarole of this review, telling us, among variety of things, what sort of a politician Shakspeare was, and what sort of a free colored fellow-citizen he intended his Othello to be, we are told that-

We are told that—
Such, to our ideal, was the Othello of Shakspeare, but such was not the Othello of Mr. Edwin Forrest. We expected to see a Moor with the characteristic elasticity of his race, the face lit up one moment with a glowing fire, at the other softened with a dark sorrow, but round svery movement hanging that voluptuous ease and gracefulness which, by a generous law of compensation, has been given to the colored man, to console him for the black scars of the sun. But Mr. Forrest, instead of being graceful is clumsy, instead of being glastic is heavy; and when he struggles to throw upon his features a soft radiancy of sentiment, their hard, broad, copperish surface casts back the effort unreflected of theilo's address to the Senate, in the first act, loses its thrilling pathos in Mr. Forrest's coarse delivery, and those touching words—

"She loved me for the dangers I had passed,

"She loved me for the dangers I had passed, And I loved her that she did pity them,"

which softly gushed from the deepest depth of Othello's heart, seemed to come from the deepest depth of Mr. Forrest's stomach. In the act when Desdemona's presence soothes the galling wound which lago's helliah hints had left ranking in his heart, and the divine purity of her look inspired him with a heavenly perception of trath, and made him exclains,

"If she be false, ob, then Heaven mocks itself.
I'll not believe it;"

"If she be false, oh, then Heaven mocks itself.

I'll not believe it;"
instead of exhibiting a face radiant with confidence, and love and faith, and shorn for the moment of every particle of doubt, Mr. Forrest exhibits a sulky struggle between a still lingering dishelief and slowly-ripening impression. The beauty of the sudden heart-thrill is in its spontanicty. Mr. Forrest's phlegmatism breaks the spoil. In the conversation with lago about his wife's honor, Othello's big heart bleeds; he is eaten up with a huge passion and deep sense of wrong; revenge is written upon every lineament; but through the black, threatening cloud ever tremble some soft streaks of touching sorrow, which tell of the deep agony of a heart stabbed in its holiest affections. And it is this softness which even in the milest of his dark deed, half redeems the guilt of the Moor, and makes him an object of tender pity, not of hatred. But Shakipeare's delicate touches of humanity are all lost in Mr. Forrest's conception of Othello. The revenge written upon his brow, is brute, sulky passion. The sorrow is a guttural convulsion, and through his agony gurgles the old rattle. In the parting scene with Desdemona, instead of the half reductant, hesitating muriterer, Mr. Forrest looks the inflexible, resolute hangman, bent on seeing to an end his bloody errand. But though Mr. Forrest close not represent the Othello of Shakspeare, his personation is a bold, rough, vigoreus representation of an Othelle of his own animal conception. Fancy astrong, athletic man, with coarse, ferce passion, fixing, like Bill rytes, his brute love on some frail woman, and on finding himself betrayed, rooting in his soul a dogged determination to wreak revenge in murder, which no teader memory or pity can for a moment soften. Fancy him carrying his dark purpose out with fierce, implacable, sullen fury. Before the murder is done you can almost see his huge hand fixed with a stern gripe upon the throat, and his muscular limb pressed on the breast of his frail victim. Of such

Now, if there be any truth in all this, the question comes up at once, is Edwin Forrest an actor at all-or is he but a brawny pugilist, a Tom Hyer or a Morrissey, who has ed his vocation? Certainly, when he made his début in the Bowery, many years ago, under manager Gilfert, Forrest was esteemed a man of rare genius and talents as an actor. The Bowery at that day was a classic stage; for there, about the same period, Madame Malibran fulfilled her second engagement in New York Since that time we must admit that the Bowery has descended somewhat from the "legitimat drama;" but we are not aware that Forrest is responsible for the fireworks and "terrific combats" which have at length superseded there the finest readings of Shakspeare by the highest artists. On the contrary, from that day to this until he has attained and holds, by a large consent, the hard-earned title of "the great American tragedian."

Here, however, our new oyster house critic comes ferward, mortified and disgusted with American ignorance, and tells our fellow citizens flatly-" You are all fools; can't you perceive that Forrest is a brute? Look at his neck his leg, his arm, and listen to that awful rattle in his throat: It is Yankee Sullivan or Bill Sykes in a rage, and not Othello. Forrest is not com petent to act the genteel negro. Can't you perceive it?" Such is the meaning of this rare specimen of the oyster house corps. He is of the abolition stripe—he likes the color of Othello as his bean ideal. Forrest does not make him black enough, nor sleek enough, nor smooth enough, for the amiable black rascal our amalgamation critic would have his sweet scented African murderer to be. Let the Broadway manager try Fred Douglass, or the fugitive Burns. Anything to appease this ferocious abo

lition socialist who rises now to rule the roast Meantime crowds of curious people are at tracted to Broadway to see for themselves whether Forrest is really an actor or a ruffian a genius, or a bully in disguise. Parties are fr process of formation-Forrest and anti-Forrest -the latter drawing its recruits from the mixed aristocracy of Fifth avenue and the genteel set of the Opera House, and the former from the solid, honest masses of the people. It is manifest that New York is not large enough for Forrest and his new critic. One or the other must break down and abdicate if this bombardment is longer continued. Look out for a sortie from Sebastopol.

Unquestionably, according to the Fry case here is a splendid opening for a libel suit. Mr Forrest's capital stock is his fame as an actor. His means of living, his castle on the Hudson and all his other castles, depend upon it. For representing Mr. Fry as an incompetent Opera manager we were punished with a verdict of ten thousand dollars damages. Let Mr. Forrest try the same jury upon a demand for a hundred thousand, and he may, perhaps, get fifty thousand. Who knows? The Tribune having ap proved it, he is welcome to our jury.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN EXPEDITION-COL KINNEY READ OUT OF THE PARTY .- There i trouble in the camp of the Central American liberators. The secretary of the company announces in the advertising columns of HERALD that "all power and authority heretofore conferred on Col. H. L. Kinney has been revoked." The secretary further says that there was no failure on the part of the company to comply with its contract with Col. Kinney What's the matter?

New Opera Arran

To-night will be the last of the twelve sub scription nights with which the season at the Academy of Music, under Ole Bull, com-menced. The stockholders, after the explosion of the Ole Bull season, took upon themselved the responsibility of continuing the season to the termination of the twelve nights which had been announced as the first season. Under the new arrangements, now made, the season will be extended during the period of two months, if the resident patrons to the Opera and the visiters to the city, who have a taste for such entertainments, see fit to second the attempts of the committee to establish the Opera upon a popular basis.

Under the new arrangements for the Italian Opera, at the Academy of Music, we under stand that the plan of reserving particular seats or boxes for a season, for the bene fit of families or individuals, will be entirely abandoned. The seats or boxes may be se cured for one night, or even more nights, but no general plan giving the best seats to certain favored parties for the entire season, will be countenanced. We also understand that the plan of charging half a dollar extra for reserv ed seats will also be abandoned. The seats in the parquette and boxes will be thrown open to the public at the uniform rate of one dollar each. The price to the amphitheatre will re main as fixed at present. This arrangement places the Italian Opera upon the same footing as that of any other theatrical entertainment The managers have considered this as the best policy which could be adopted under the circumstances, and they have boldly relinquished the old system of exclusive privileges and high charges, which made the Opera so unpopular under the old régime.

It is probable, under the new arrangements that the Opera season may continue during the next two or three months, perhaps longer. The committee of management consists of Mr. James Phalen and Mr. Coit, two of the principal stock holders; but they have been assisted in arranging the details of the new arrangements for the management, in the securing of the artists, in the making of the contracts, and in the re-organization of the whole establishment by the well known and amply experienced Chevalier Wikoff. In giving his aid in this matter con amore the Chevalier is only actuated by pure love of art-he has no direct interest in the matter, and he, without pecuniary reward, gives to the committee the result of his experience in the management of artists, in which vocation he spent a dashing part of his life. By his un rivalled talents in diplomacy he has succeeded in making the contracts with the artists on terms more satisfactory and much more practical than those heretofore consummated. Mdlle. Steffe none demanded fifteen hundred dollars per month, but through the exercise of the unrivalled diplomatic talent of Chevalier Wikoff she was induced, with perfect delight, to accept one thousand dollars per month. Mdlle. Vest vali had a contract for four months, at eight hundred dollars per month, signed by Ole Bull and guaranteed by Mr. Phalen, but under the influence of the skill of the Chevalier Wikoff she was induced to lower her demands to the sum of five hundred dollars per month. Signor Maretzek, the chef d'orchestre, also cut down his demands to a reasonable figure. The Chevalier Wikoff has managed all this, and he has also drawn up a code of stringent rules for the government of the whole troupe, whereby the utmost harmony will be secured, both behind the scenes and before the audience. Provided however, that an explosion should occur, it will take place at least two streets from the green

room of the Opera House. These arrangements will astonish and delight fashionable society, whether residing in the Fifth avenue or sending its delegates from other cities as visiters to New York. For the first time, under the influence of the unrivalled skill of Chevalier Wikoff, and the calm and gentlemanly co-operation of Messrs. Phalen and Coit, it appears that the Opera is to be founded upon a practical basis. It seems to us that this is the first fair chance that has been given succeed in this country.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT.-Elsewhere will be found some reference to proceedings taken in this city for or by the British government for the procuring of recruits for the British army. A Mr. Angus McDonald advertises that he i prepared to forward men willing to serve to Nova Scotia; and a German rally appears to be taking place in Chatham street. It is to be presumed that Mr. Angus McDonald and the parties who are connected with the Chatham street recruiting depot act in ignorance of the law which renders any such proceedings as theirs a misdemeanor at law and punishable under the United States statute. Neither the British government nor any one on its behalf has a right to recruit soldiers within the United States; and any and all proceedings taken with that aim fall clearly within the provision of the statute, and call for the interference of the District Attorney. It behooves Mr. McKeon to see that residents of New York are not entrapped or seduced to serve in foreign armies

THE CANALS-CONSISTENCY OF THE WHIGS. When we argued a few months ago, that the proposed ten million vote to complete the ca nals was an absurdity, both because the canals being doomed to compete unsuccessfully with the railroads, could not repay the expenditure. and also because the money was certain to be wasted profligately and corruptly by the Seward whigs, we were answered with great clamor and virulence that the facts were not as we stated them, that railroads could not compete with canals, that whigs would not waste money that the canals, enlarged with the ten millions. would afford such a revenue that all other sources of income might safely be discarded and the State subsist on the profit of its public works. The time has come when we may test these predictions. The ten millions are not all expended, but a large portion of that sum is; and with the repairs and enlargements made, the revenue is not only not increased, but the expenditure calls this year for a larger appropriation than ever. Year by year we are expending money to enlarge the canals and make them pay; and the more we spend, the more they cost us in repairs, collection, and so torth. Nothing decreases but the traffic, and that, as we said it would, is diverted to the railways. Governor Clark is not above admitting this in his message, wherein with consistent tolly he suggests a toll on competing railways. When we said the railways would compete, Governor Clark's friends said the thing was absurd, ridiculous, impossible; they sing a different tune now that they have got

the bandling of the ten millions, and have

re-elected Mr. Seward. They are quite ready to admit the competition now. But conceiv the density of an intellect which could pro pose to tax railways, because the whigs, having mismanaged the Canal fund, squandering it and spending it corruptly, cannot make the canals pay! When the ten million question was put to the vote in this State, we said, if it were carried, that the time would come when the people would have to tax themselves to support the canals. It has come. As well tax easy chairs, or segars, or any other commodity as railways, to make up the deficiency; tha must be borne on the corporate back of the people, not on a class or a single branch of in dustry. A direct personal tax is the only re source : and those who voted for the ten mil lions cannot complain when they are called upon to pay it. The canals of this State will come to be like those of Pennsylvania, the object of a regular yearly appropriation.

THE NEW YORK PRESS .- More and more wrath among our country cotemporaries! The indignation with which New York is visited or the occasion of any popular folly or accidental crime reflects the highest honor on the moral perception of the country. The virtuous men and women who live in Boston, Philadelphia and other country villages, and the primitive Christians who inhabit the wilds formerly occupied by the Five Nations or the deserts on Massachusetts Bay and the great lakes, are shocked and rightly too at the progress of deprayity in this their metropolis. Especially are they indignant with the press; the vile New York press, which as they inform their pure minded subscribers, is an agent of Satan and the nucleus and fount of all the vice in the country. Were it not for the press of New York, say they, the United States might fulfil their destiny and elevate humanity to the highest point it is destined to attain. Having said this, our country cotemporaries fill their columns with extracts from the New York papers and go to press.

There is a little injustice here, good friends. New York with nearly a million human creatures in its midst, all born in original sin, perforce contains some in whom the devil preponderates so vastly over the saint that the police station and the prison cell are their natural bourne in this life. So, contain ing several scores of newspapers, New York is not free from some who furnish arguments to young debaters questioning the value of the invention of printing. But strike a balance. Is nothing done for humanity, for progress, for reform, for virtue by the New York press? Is it nothing to shed light on eve ry passing subject? Long, long before Congress hints at a reform, or society ferments under grievance, or religion seeks a new vent, the change is anticipated in some journal or other here, its merits canvassed, sides taken, and truth brought out by collision of intellects Every shade of opinion is represented, every possible argument brought to bear. Thus, un consciously, men reading these arguments, often fierce strites between rival journals, form sound and rational opinion on the points in dispute; which opinion may be afterwards set on record in the shape of acts of Congress, pub lic institutions, religious sects; may even, perme sting the land, grope its way into the brains o country journalists, and form the staple of half digested articles, recommendable only by their abuse of New York.

The following is a fair estimate of New York journalism:-Circulation of the daily journals......140,000 Thus every morning one hundred and forty

thousand newspapers (exclusive of weeklies) good, bad and indifferent, white, black and red, are sent out from the New York presser filled with facts and opinions. Fifty thousand more issue in the course of the day as an average of the weeklies; each one read by an average of three or four thinking and acting citizens. Note the amount of mind thus govern directed, impelled, restrained. Where in his tory can you find a machine more powerful and practically more useful? Our country friends-shall we call them the Robin Hoods of the printing room?-cannot do better than continue to appropriate the matter of the New York press; but of Robin it is never said that he villified the travellers he robbed.

Burton's Taestre-John Bull. Colman's popular comedy of "John Bull" was played to a good house last night, for the first time this season, cast as follows:-

cast as follows:—

Sir Simon Rochdale. Mr. Russell
Frank, his son. Mr. Holman
The Hon. Tom Shuffleton Mr. G. Jordan
Peregins. Mr. Fisher
Job Thornberry Mr. Burton
Joh Burr, his Foreman Mr. Moore
Dennis Brulgradeery Mr. Harry Hall
His first appearance in America.
Dan, his waiter. Mr. H Jordan
Lady Caroline Braymore Mrs. Burton
Mary Thornberry Mrs. Burton
Mrs. Brulgruddery Mrs. Hughes
This comedy, although Ceficient in piot, has several This comedy, although deficient in plot, has severa well constructed scenes, and always takes a strong hold upon the sympathy of the audience. As a picture of English society it has rarely been excelled. The sturdy independence—the sterling honesty—the paren tal affection of Job Thornberry—the hypocrisy and bigotry of Sir Simon Rochdale—the quiet dignity of

Brulgruddery, to say nothing of other excellent por traits, give the play a degree of interest that will always make it a favorite one. It gives us the "one touch on nature that makes the whole world kin." The chief attraction of last night's performance wa the first appearance, before an American audience, of Mr. H. Hall, as Dennis Brulgruddery. Mr. Hall is a very well known English actor. He has been for twenty-five years at least a popular comedian. We presume that he selected one of his best parts for his debut, and is, there fore, to be judged by his performance of it. He re sembles Mr. Burton in face and figure. He, like tha eminent artist, has great power of facial contortion He has a neat brogue; and excepting that his style is

very broad, sometimes extravagant, and that he acts too much at the audience, he is an excellent comedian. He made a favorable impression, and was called out after the fall of the curtain.

We have not space for an analysis of the remainder of
the cast. The play might, however, have been done
better by the same company. Some of the actors were
not so perfect in the text as they should have been, and the first act was a positive drag in consequence. Mr. Burton's Job Thornberry was, in the main, a good performance. His scene with John Brown, (capitally by Mr. Moore,) was excellent, but in his great scene with Sir Simon Rochdale he was overbearing when he should have been only firm and independent. The character of Frank was shabbily dressed, and very badly treated by Mr. Holman. He was indifferent and listless throughout. Mr. Jerdan dressed and played the Hon. Tom Shuffleton with his usual care and ability. Mr. Fisher had to preach a great deal of heavy sentiment as Peregrine. He was not so great a bore as the represenatives of this character usually are. Mr. Russell's Sir Simon was a correct and judicious performance. It is cognitant to speak ill of the ladies, but with the exception of Mrs. Hughes, who played Mrs. Bruigraddery, with sufficient accriment, they were not equal to the parts assigned them. Mrs. Burton failed to convey the idea of the author in the naice's and

plicity of Mary, and Mrs. Buckland as Lady Carolingave us the airs with none of the graces of the fine indy. Her management of the eye glass was positively awkward. If "John Buli" is to be repeated it should WALLACE'S TERATER — Mrs. Stephens, a very popular member of the company, announces her benefit for this evening. The bill is an attractive one.

THE OPERA. - " Maria di Roban," is announced for this evening at the Academy, Signor Bolcioni, (the new tenor,) Signorina Steffenone, M'lle Vestvali and Signor-Badiali are included in the cast.

THE PYNE CONCERT AT NIBLO'S.—We regret to learn hat the concert announced for this evening at Niblo's, has been indefinitely postponed, in consequence of the severe illness of Miss Louisa Pyne. The effects of a recent accident, aggravated, no doubt, by the fatigue of which all the admirers of this charming singer must de-piore. We are happy to state, however, that her illness is not likely to lead to any more serious consequence than a brief suspension from her professional avoca

THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Non-Arrival of the Atlantic

SANDY HOOK, March 23-1 o'clock A. M. We have no tidings yet of the steamer Atlantic, now 11% days out from Liverpool.

Cabinet Intelligence.
THE BLACK WARRIOE CASE—THE ORGAN TOO PAST—
CURIOUS AND INTERESTING PACTS IN THE CASE—
THE PRESIDENT GETTING SPUNEY.

The report circulated by the Union that the Spanish

government had acquiesced in our demands in the case of the Black Warrior, and which were refused under the late Madrid administration, is almost in every particular destitute of truth.

The principal ground 'for the Union's authority is

confined to an article printed in Galignami's Messenger France, and furnished, as a majority of that paper's cor respondence is, from Madrid, and for some time has been, by an attaché of the English embassy at that city. The impression, however, which the Union is de-sirous of creating is, that his information comes through the Secretary of State, which, if Mr. Marcy's word is to be relied upon, was never authorized by him for publi-cation, the statement being without foundation in fact: I might as well report here that between the Forney editor and Secretary Marcy there does not exist any in-timacy, and whatever passes between the two parties in narrowed down to business language, as the Governor, at no time, has entertained favorable opinions of the

editor's political honesty.

The despatch received by the State Department, since the return of Mr. Soulé from the Spanish court, is pro-perly appreciated, and the complimentary and unmean ments that it conveys, are not, however, suffciently satisfactory to cause any lull in the energy for general redress which has of late characterized the

of our government.

The Spanish Minister informs our Secretary of State that the subject of the Black Warrior has of late attract ed to it the attention of Her Catholic Majesty's Minis ters, and that a conclusion has been arrived at that ome injury has been sustained by the complaining parties, which it is the wish of the government to redress. This is the substance of the despatch received, and which Mr. Forney would have the country believe to be a settlement of that long vexed question. The language that the "subject—speaking of the Black Warrior—has of late attracted to it the attention of her C. M. Ministers," is felt as intending to convey to our government the designed intention of the Spanish Ministry to do nothing in the way of the United States' numerous complaints so long as Mr. Soule remained our Minister at the Court of Madrid, but now that he is out of the way, they, the Ministry, are prepared to negotiate.

This recent paper from Madrid, it will be perceived, does not name the amount it has decided upon in the

Black Warrior case, which, of course, is to be determin ed by further negotiations between the two govern-ments, in the event of the United States being weak enough to fall into the snare; but not a word or hint is enough to fail into the share; but not a word or mint or given that in this outrage upon an American research our national reputation has been made to suffer, or that any apology for the committal of the same is to be expected from H. C. Majesty's Ministers. The tetal silence so numistakedly plais in this omission has, if any thing, increased the unfriendly feeling toward Spain on the same of our consensus. the part of our government, and more particularly so since the assault upon the El Dorado has been made. In the latter case no serious pecuniary injury has been sustained, and in a national point of view the insult to our flag does not equal in extent that committed upon the Black Warrior. The conclusion is evident, if the national feeling in the Black Warrior case has been deemed unworthy of Spanish notice, what is the Presi-dent to expect from any appeals to that government for redress for injuries done to the El Dorado?

You will have learned from my last despatch that the President has no intention of making any appeals to the home government in the case of the late outrage, but that he has demanded of Gen. Concha immediate faction. The despatch containing these demands is now on its way, by special agent, to our naval comm he will proceed with it to Cuba, with all the available American vessels of war that can be found on that station. Thus much is known, and the remainder will have longer tolerated the trifling policy manifested by Spain in its relations with the United States, and this will be clearly shown in the case of the El Dorado

Latest from the State Capita THE ROW AT BLACKWELL'S ISLAND—BLECTION OF REGENT OF THE UNIVERSITY—THE ROCHESTER CLAIMANTS—NOMINATION OF CANAL APPRAISERS -THE BANK SUPERINTENDENCY-TOLLS

ALBANY, March 22, 1865 Albany, March 22, 1866.

The members of the Legislature are bent upon vindicating their characters from the Blackwell's Island reproach cast upon them. This morning, the resolutions of the Ten Governors were received, and, after the reading, Mr. Blatchford rose and gave the Tribune a scorching for the articles it contained, purperting to be accounts of the visit of the Legislature to Blackwell' Island, &c. The gentleman was quite severe, and con-cluded by moving that a select committee be appointed to investigate the affair.

Mr. Petty—I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the communication will go to a select committee. It is due to the Governors that it should be so referred. The conduct, the high-minded and gentlemanly courtery shown by the ingh-minded and gentlemanly courtery shown by the members of the Board during our visit, has, I doubt not, In the opinion of every member of this House who accepted the invitation, been a direct lie to the slanders that were endeavored to be cast upon them by a member of this House, (Mr. Leigh.) in the early part of this session. In relation to the scandalous scenes that took place upon our visit to Binckweil's Island, I will say, sir, that it was not occasioned by any fault of the Governors; and I am surprised that the President of the Sonate still patronizes and retains in his position the man who, utterly regardless of what was due to the occasion, did, by his ignorance of good manners and good company, endeavor to diagrace the legislature of this State. I am satisfied, however, the pleasure the members enjoyed on the second and third days of their visit did more than make amends for both 'se morphication of the first day and the unpleasantness of the weather.

The document was referred to a select committee, as proposed by Mr. Blatchford. The Senate appointed a committee yesterday, of a similar nature, and there is now a probability that the public will be officially adviced whether the Governors not only had liquors on beard the steamer, but also on Randall's and Hischweil's slands.

At twelve o'clock the two houses met in connection, Mr. Petty-I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the communica

beard the steamer, but also on Randall's and Hackwell's slands.

At twelve o'clock the two houses met in connection, and selected Erastus C. Benedict Regent of the University, in place of John L. O'Sullivan, resigned. Mr. Benedict is Fresident of the New York Board of Education. A majority of the democrats voted for Wm. J. McAipline, late ttate Engineer and Surveyor.

The Rechester Hydrautic bill was taken up in Senate committee. Its friends do not increase in strength. From the formidable sway of lobby agents it was conceded that the bill would pass without hardly a peradventure. It does not gain attempt by age, as Mr. Bickinson thinks most claim bills do. The question this morning was upon amendment pending, offered by Senator Whitney, making it imperative upon the Canal Board to report to the next Legislature all the facts in the case, in order that a review may be had. It is not asking too much, and Mr. Whitney, from, any claimant to moneys cut of the freasury, that his case should be referred to the Legislature—it is giving justice to all parties.

Mr. Bishop proposed leaving the matter in the hands of the appraisers, subject to an appeal to the Canal Eosard.

Mr. Richards contended that by passing the bill.

of the appraisers, subject to an appeal to the Canal Board.

Mr. Richards contended that by passing the bill without allowing a review by the next Leg slature, was virtually acknowledging that the claimants were entitled to all that the Board of Appraises might determine. He thought, from all the evidence yet before the Secate, that the parties had received all the damages they were entitled to in relation to directing the waters of the Geneses river to the Eric Canal.

The question was taken upon Mr. Whitely's amendment and earlied.

Mr. Bickinson mercades reconsideration of the vote, and mode a strong appeal is favor of it. The committee